

A WICKED WAVE.

INFANTICIDE FLOODING THE LAND.
A Child Frightened in an Atlanta Sayer—Efforts to Discover the Mother—Kate Cobb's Son—A Fire in New York—A Drunken's Crime, Etc.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1879.

NO. 195.

Apparently one of those peculiar waves of crime which occasionally pass over the country is just now gaining force and taking the direction of infanticide. In Detroit no fewer than five cases were developed in one day, and the papers from eastern and western cities almost daily give accounts of the "slaughter of the innocents." Atlanta has had few sensations of this character in its history, and we are glad that yesterday's incident turns out only

AN ATTEMPT AT CHILD MURDER.

Shortly before seven o'clock last evening, as a gentleman by the name of Webb was passing along Fair street, below the jail, he stepped him close by the eye of the main sewer which runs through the settlement known as Peaville, or Frogpond. As he passed this opening he heard what he thought was the cry of a child. He stopped to listen, thinking again it might have been the cry of a cat. Again and again the cry was given with such human distinctness that the horrible conviction forced itself upon him.

A LIVING INFANT.

He was down in the drain. Some little boys gathered about and they were sent down to make an examination. They went down and found that there was a very young baby lying in the bottom of the sewer, through which, fortunately, but a small quantity of water was then flowing. The child was brought out and carried to a place near by where an examination of the infant was made. It was discovered that the infant was probably not more than three or four weeks of age. It was well developed, the ordinary for a child of colored people. Its clothing was saturated with water, and the small soap which had been thrown around it was soiled with the mud of the sewer. It was cold, and evidently would not have survived its inhuman treatment only a short while longer. Its discovery was purely accidental and fortunate.

THE FICKLE WAVE.

was taken charge of by a colored woman living with Mr. Buchanan, on Franklin street, near Hunter. It was stripped, and, good, dry, warm clothing put upon it. It will be properly cared for, and it is desired that any one who can identify it will call and do so. Somebody's baby will be missing, and the master may be detected and brought to punishment. The crime is one most unnatural and revolting, and should be traced and severely punished.

OTHER CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Another will be made by the police and detective force of the city, and it is hoped with speedy success. The community demands that justice and punishment. The child will doubtless survive its exposure, but probably fifteen—in the sewer when found.

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The Most Widely Quoted Southern
Newspaper.

1870. THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newest, and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches piling it upon itself, so far as the news is concerned, with the most important journals.

Its circulation of one million is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are widely quoted than those of any southern Journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

It is settled that Mr. Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, is to be Connecticut's new senator, the republican caucus having selected him from five entries for the hotly-contested race. His rivals were ex-Governors Hawley and Jewell, of Hartford, Mr. Henry B. Harrison, a defeated candidate for governor, and ex-Governor Minor, of Stamford. Jewell had the biggest lobby and made the most bluster. He wanted to be vindicated, General Grant having kicked him out of the postmaster-generalship once upon a time. Lincoln once said of him that if you took away his kid gloves and cut his hair short, then he would be nothing left of him, and this seems to be about the size of the opinion that his neighbors have of him. Hawley was the ablest aspirant, but he had been elected to congress from the doubtful Hartford district. Minor was not much more than a dark horse. The fight was in, truth, a triangular one, Hawley, Platt, and Harrison being the three who had good chances of success. The caucus selected the least known man of the three. Mr. Platt is a country lawyer, who is state's attorney for his county. He is poor in health and in purse, having of late been unfortunate in financial affairs. His health is so poor that it is believed he will not be able to serve out the term of six years. The New Haven Register, a democratic paper, frankly admits that he is a man who would be no discredit to the state in the senate. Next to General Joe Hawley, he was undoubtedly the best man before the caucus, unless it was Mr. Phineas T. Barnard, manager of the greatest show on earth.

THE CRITICS.

The best paper in the south—Keokuk Constitution.

The oldest paper in the south—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newest daily paper in the south—New Orleans Picayune.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states—Charlotte Observer.

steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and most popular of southern journals—Benton's Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also—Selma Times.

Always good and never always, in its new dress, it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new editor and hand-picked staff, has now become the best newspaper in the south—New Orleans Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half dozen southern journals—Springfield Daily Republican.

That THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is to be inferred from a evident fact apparent to all—Washington Post.

THE TRUTH.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at \$10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at \$1.50 per annum, or ten copies for \$12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing confidential news, briefly put, submitted from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1879.

The codes, fugitive writer on the continent is beyond all doubt George Alfred Townsend. "A fine young man by the name of Alston" is the way he alludes to Colonel Bob Alston, the county of DeKalb.

The Utica rooster is still after Rutherford, Roscoe can't abide those New York custom house appointments made during the recess, and he is so fierce about it, and his fierceness is so desperately ferocious, that some of the democrats seem to be inclined to help him. Really, we don't know which side to sympathize with.

The appropriation bills went through the house rapidly enough, but the military academy bill is the only one that has gone to the president. The senate fights with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, all efforts to reduce the public expenditures. In forty more days, however, an end will come to all such obstructive and extravagant legislation.

BETWEEN the haste to realize some premium on the government sixes, and the distress by small investors of banks, the pressure for the new four cents amounts to a run, or rather a rush. The sixes are now worth about six per cent, less than the fives, and the latter bid fair to be worth less within a year than the four and a half per cents—all on account of the loan refunding process. The bonds that cannot be called are the ones that bring the most in market.

GARU, the well-known fugitive writer, in commenting on the fer controversy, which is supposed to be agitating Georgia at this particular juncture, suggests that there is too much personal politics in Georgia. Unwittingly, perhaps, this superficial Bohemian comes very near touching the core of the matter. But where can the remedy be found? We are compelled to admire our big men, and among them we must have favorites; and Georgia, it seems to us, is peculiarly blessed in having such an unusually large number of great men to select from.

The death of Mr. Justice Hunt, after a service on the bench of only six years, gives Mr. Hayes power to perpetuate and intensify the partisan nature of our national returning board. He will do it. He will not hesitate to put an Ohio or other extreme radical upon the bench, although the south is absolutely unrepresented, and there is only one democrat among the nine. Mr. Justice Clifford, who is very old, Judge Clifford was appointed by Mr. Buchanan, and all the rest of the court are appointees of Lincoln and Grant, except Judge Mariano, who was appointed by Mr. Hayes. If Judge Hunt had lived until the fourth of next March, the country would have gained some relief in the appointment of a fair-minded man to reinforce the lonely judge from Maine. The supreme court will soon, however, be the only branch of the government that the radicals can control, and they know it.

Our friend of the Buffalo Express, who seems to lay great store by the opinions, as well as the likes and dislikes of THE CONSTITUTION, says that we hate the Sherman's. But it is hardly as bad as that. True, we have a hearty contempt for the political sneak who disgraces the cabinet, but we have a sort of admiration for the brusqueness and bluntness that seem to characterize Tecumseh, just as we have a very hearty admiration for the humanity and humor that made Abraham Lincoln the most thoroughly representative American of his time. But our admiration of Sherman's soldiering bluntness is tempered by the fact

that he is a Sherman, and by the knowledge that, under less favorable circumstances and surroundings, his bluntness, which is already coarse to a degree, would become brutal and cruel. Our Buffaloes' contemporary will discover, upon closer acquaintance, that we are very conservative with respect to these little matters.

The perils and inconveniences of operating northern railroads are not fully appreciated in the south. There are, for example, 7,000 freight cars snowed in on one road, the New York Central, between Albany and Buffalo. Their united length is about forty-four miles. One paper, in describing the situation, says the snow is packed underneath the cars and around the wheels from three to four feet deep. Only the most expert engineers can keep their engines "alive" in such weather as has prevailed in northern New York since a new year's day. Southern railway managers may well congratulate themselves that nature does not put upon them any such difficulties.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

It is settled that Mr. Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, is to be Connecticut's new senator, the republican caucus having selected him from five entries for the tax-book. We noted that \$79,000 was the pitiful estimate put on all the mining property of the state, and that the real value would run up into the millions. A remarkable confirmation of our views was furnished in the interview with Dr. George Little, the state geologist, published in yesterday's

CONSTITUTION. He says that the machinery and buildings devot to gold-mining alone are worth \$250,000, that the mines themselves cost probably \$800,000, and are worth probably \$2,500,000—certainly not less than \$2,000,000. These figures are not speculative or wild, but are the results of investigation, and come from an official head. But now let us see what this vast property is valued at on the tax-book. The total of mining property is \$79,000. Of this, the Dade coal company pays \$10,000; the Greene copper company \$10,000, leaving only \$29,000 for the whole gold and gold-mining machinery of the state. There is not much more than a dark horse. The fight was in, truth, a triangular one, Hawley, Platt, and Garrison being the three who had good chances of success. The caucus selected the least known man of the three. Mr. Platt is a country lawyer, who is state's attorney for his county. He is poor in health and in purse, having of late been unfortunate in financial affairs. His health is so poor that it is believed he will not be able to serve out the term of six years. The New Haven Register, a democratic paper, frankly admits that he is a man who would be no discredit to the state in the senate. Next to General Joe Hawley, he was undoubtedly the best man before the caucus, unless it was Mr. Phineas T. Barnard, manager of the greatest show on earth.

An Outgoing from Mr. Hendricks.

While in Washington the other day, Mr. Hendricks, in conversation with a newspaper reporter, gave it as his opinion that the western democrats are not to be maneuvered out of the next presidential nomination, notwithstanding the efforts "secretly made in New York." If this be authentic news, it is a very important out-going. It shows that Mr. Hendricks, like other prominent western men, is growing somewhat restive under the continued political domination of the east, and is prepared to lead a revolt against that section. Mr. Hendricks is reported as further saying that "the interests of the south and west will unite them in the selection of a candidate against all combinations and influences which may be brought to bear to effect contrary results."

It would appear from this that the Indiana statesman is not only growing restive under the political domination of the east, but is tired of his position as an appendage of Mr. Tilden. Be this as it may, he has broached a matter of very grave concern, and one that should be discussed with great deliberation. We know that he is formidable opposition to Mr. Tilden in the ranks of the democracy; but before that opposition takes tangible shape, the question as to whether we can afford not to re-nominate Mr. Tilden must be considered—and it is a very serious question. One thing is certain, we must carry the country, and for our part, looking hopefully to the future and to the day when the republican party will be swept out of existence—we care not whether our candidate comes out of the east, the west, the north or the south, but he must be both a popular and an available man; he must be able to carry the country. So far as our democracy is concerned it knows no sectional lines; it knows only opposition to the publican and a desire to restore honesty and purity in the administration of the affairs of the government. For the rest, Mr. Hendricks will make a great mistake should he conclude to ignore our Uncle Sam as a prominent factor in the next democratic national convention.

Bryant as a Missionary.

The plot thickens, and the grand culminating may be regarded as near at hand. The republican party in Georgia, despairing of ever again acquiring political significance, is to become a sort of educational missionary. At least we judge from a report in the New York Tribune, which we reproduce elsewhere. It seems that J. E. Bryant has gone north on a sort of begging tour in the interests of his paper, the Georgia Republican. In New York, on the 14th, he met a number of prominent republicans in order to lay before them the necessity of reorganizing the republican party in Georgia. Bryant was on the business in hand, and he opened the show by asking that \$3,000 be raised for a republican paper in this city—obviously Bryant's organ—and a committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds. The work which Bryant had to do was to get the "solid west" inside the state to realize the importance of the republican party in Georgia. Bryant is very weak, and among them were Judge Noah Davis and Joseph Soligman, Judge Dillon's hotel victim, then made speeches, and Bryant spoke a piece himself. What these men want is free schools in the south so that the standard of education may be raised among the whites and that the white vote may be divided.

Those republicans who engaged in the pow-wow are fighting against fate. Even Bryant could have told them, had he been so inclined, that the more he abhors the fraud and corruption which have been developed in the republican party.

Education, indeed! That is precisely what we want, not only for the whites but for the blacks. We are more fortunate in Georgia in this respect than in any of the other southern states, and we behold its good results at every election. There are colored schools all over Georgia, and a well-managed college in Atlanta, but we would be glad to see more, and if the patriotic republicans care to contribute anything in this direction, we shall be duly grateful: for we have discovered that colored men, who are even more perfectly educated, soon forget the lessons which the carpet-baggers have

tought them and develop into good, industrious citizens. We have discovered that education gives them a sort of state pride—weds them to the soil—and opens their eyes to the fact that their prosperity and their fate are indissolubly linked with the prosperity and the fate of their white neighbors; that the legislation that will ameliorate the condition of, or prove beneficial to the white Georgian will also benefit the colored Georgian. We are, therefore, in favor of free schools for the colored people by a large majority. They constitute the recruiting offices of the democratic party. Bryant knows this as well as anybody, but he was too shrewd to express an opinion on that subject. Howbeit, if the "prominent" republicans who met him at the men's club are really of the opinion that they can divide the democracy of the south by establishing free schools for colored and colored throughout this section, we most cheerfully invite them to the test.

A Very Important Matter.

Some days ago THE CONSTITUTION called attention to the fact that the value of the mining properties of the state was very much under-rated on the tax-book. We noted that \$79,000 was the pitiful estimate put on all the mining property of the state, and that the real value would run up into the millions. A remarkable confirmation of our views was furnished in the interview with Dr. George Little, the state geologist, published in yesterday's

CONSTITUTION. He says that the machinery and buildings devoted to gold-mining alone are worth \$250,000, that the mines themselves cost probably \$800,000, and are worth probably \$2,500,000—certainly not less than \$2,000,000. These figures are not speculative or wild, but are the results of investigation, and come from an official head. But now let us see what this vast property is valued at on the tax-book. The total of mining property is \$79,000. Of this, the Dade coal company pays \$10,000; the Greene copper company \$10,000, leaving only \$29,000 for the whole gold and gold-mining machinery of the state. There is not much more than a dark horse. The fight was in, truth, a triangular one, Hawley, Platt, and Garrison being the three who had good chances of success. The caucus selected the least known man of the three. Mr. Platt is a country lawyer, who is state's attorney for his county. He is poor in health and in purse, having of late been unfortunate in financial affairs. His health is so poor that it is believed he will not be able to serve out the term of six years. The New Haven Register, a democratic paper, frankly admits that he is a man who would be no discredit to the state in the senate. Next to General Joe Hawley, he was undoubtedly the best man before the caucus, unless it was Mr. Phineas T. Barnard, manager of the greatest show on earth.

An Outgoing from Mr. Hendricks.

While in Washington the other day, Mr. Hendricks, in conversation with a newspaper reporter, gave it as his opinion that the western democrats are not to be maneuvered out of the next presidential nomination, notwithstanding the efforts "secretly made in New York." If this be authentic news, it is a very important out-going. It shows that Mr. Hendricks, like other prominent western men, is growing somewhat restive under the continued political domination of the east, and is prepared to lead a revolt against that section. Mr. Hendricks is reported as further saying that "the interests of the south and west will unite them in the selection of a candidate against all combinations and influences which may be brought to bear to effect contrary results."

It would appear from this that the Indiana statesman is not only growing restive under the political domination of the east, but is tired of his position as an appendage of Mr. Tilden. Be this as it may, he has broached a matter of very grave concern, and one that should be discussed with great deliberation. We know that he is formidable opposition to Mr. Tilden in the ranks of the democracy; but before that opposition takes tangible shape, the question as to whether we can afford not to re-nominate Mr. Tilden must be considered—and it is a very serious question.

One thing is certain, we must carry the country, and for our part, looking hopefully to the future and to the day when the republican party will be swept out of existence—we care not whether our candidate comes out of the east, the west, the north or the south, but he must be both a popular and an available man; he must be able to carry the country. So far as our democracy is concerned it knows no sectional lines; it knows only opposition to the publican and a desire to restore honesty and purity in the administration of the affairs of the government.

THE CONSTITUTION says THE CONSTITUTION called Grant a fraud. Did he really do that? We had forgotten all about it. There are so many frauds in the republican party that we find it impossible to keep a list.

BEN BRYANT will oppose an appropriation to investigate the cipher dispatches—by theft or bribery, or both? Another question is, that if telegraph companies allow their files to be stolen or sold, how is the business community to protect itself? The most plausible theory is that they were furnished to the Tribune by Orton, now dead, who was a large stockholder in that paper. It Orton did not violate his own rules, we need no further evidence to show that he was getting those papers by wire.

THE CONSTITUTION is the annual circular of the mercantile organs to the fact that they are slightly mistaken in their estimate of the results of the fraud investigation instituted by the house of representatives. Whether this mistake grows out of a desire to engage in their usual vocation of propounding a falsehood in order to make it stand for the truth, or whether it is due to a defective memory, we shall not stop to consider for it is by no means improbable that our analysis of the motives of our friends, the editors of the organs, might lead us to the conclusion that they are slightly mistaken in their estimate of the results of the fraud investigation instituted by the house of representatives. Whether this mistake grows out of a desire to engage in their usual vocation of propounding a falsehood in order to make it stand for the truth, or whether it is due to a defective memory, we shall not stop to consider for it is by no means improbable that our analysis of the motives of our friends, the editors of the organs, might lead us to the conclusion that they are slightly mistaken in their estimate of the results of the fraud investigation instituted by the house of representatives.

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